***	Hor	ndura	U	Hereit Constants Hereit Const	
	Lighting	Cooli	ng	Equip	ment
Product scope					6
	All	Residential	Room Air	Industrial	Distribution

Conditioners

A summary of the benefits attained from improved energy efficiency through the implementation of Minimum Energy Performance Standards at two levels of ambition (minimum and high). More detailed reports for lighting, cooling and equipment can be downloaded from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) United For Efficiency (U4E) website.

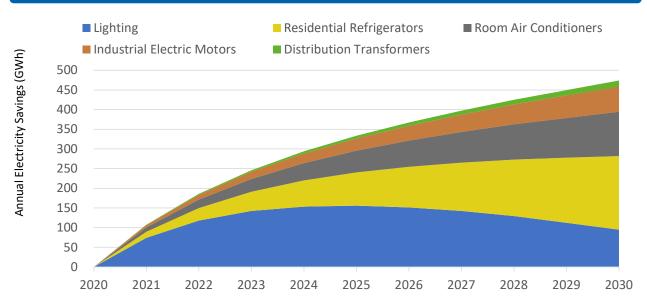
Refrigerators

ANNUAL SAVINGS IN 2030*

Lighting



ELECTRICITY SAVINGS OVER TIME*



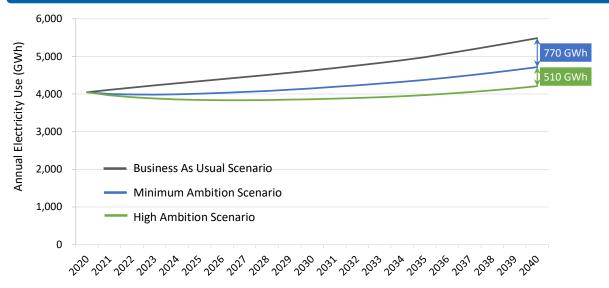
Transformers

Electric Motors

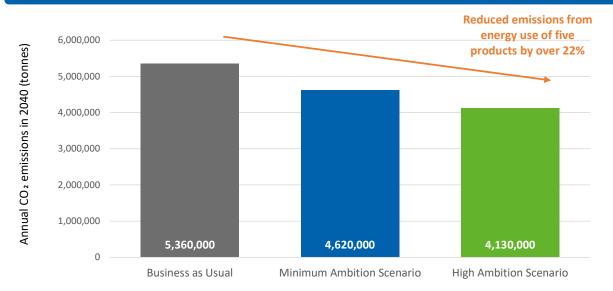
AND EVEN MORE BENEFITS



THE MORE AMBITIOUS THE REGULATION, THE MORE SAVINGS ARE POSSIBLE



MEET GLOBAL CLIMATE GOALS BY SIGNIFICANTLY DECREASED EMISSIONS



OTHER BENEFITS ACHIEVED IN 2030*



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Increased grid connection to

Reduced annual electricity subsidies by

Reduced cumulative direct GHG emissions by

- 240 Thousand households
- 26 Million US\$
- **25 Thousand tonnes**

DETAILED BENEFITS

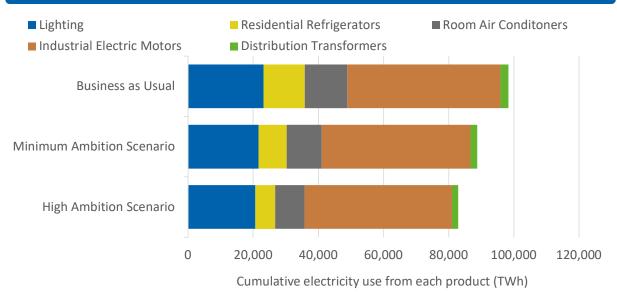


AN	ANNUAL SAVINGS IN 2030 AND 2040*										
		Lighting		Cooling 💽			Equip	ment 🧾			
				Resid Refrige		Room Air Conditioners		Industrial Electric Motors		Distribution Transformers	
		2030	2040	2030	2040	2030	2040	2030	2040	2030	2040
4	Electricity (GWh)	95	4.3	190	390	110	200	64	140	15	38
	Electricity Bills (Thousand US\$)	10,000	470	21,000	43,000	12,000	22,000	7,000	15,000	1,700	4,100
	CO2 Emissions (Thousand tonnes)	95	4.3	190	390	110	200	64	140	15	38

CUMULATIVE SAVINGS BY 2030 AND 2040*

		Lighting		Cooling		ling		Equipr		ment 🥳	
				Residential Refrigerators		Room Air Conditioners		Industrial Electric Motors		Distribution Transformers	
		2030	2040	2030	2040	2030	2040	2030	2040	2030	2040
4	Electricity (GWh)	1,300	1,500	970	4,000	610	2,300	350	1,400	79	350
<u>/</u>	Electricity Bills (Million US\$)	140	170	110	440	67	250	38	150	8.7	38
	CO2 Emissions (Thousand tonnes)	1,300	1,500	960	4,000	610	2,300	340	1,400	79	350

CONTRIBUTION TO CUMULATIVE ELECTRICITY USE BY 2040



Country Data and Input Assumptions



GENERAL INFORMATION		ELECTRICITY MARKET					
Population 9.42 Million		Residential Electricity tariff	0.11 US\$ / kWh				
GDP per capita	2,483 US\$						
Electrification level	76.2%	Transmission and	34.9%				
CO2 Emission Factor	O2 Emission Factor 0.65 kg / kWh		54.9%				

ASSUMPTIONS

Product		Unit En Busines Usua	s As	onsumption (kWh/yea Minimum Ambition Scenario		r) or Efficiency Level High Ambition Scenario		Type of Product		
Lighting		GSL Linear HID	15W CFL 36W T8 70W HPS	15 108 307	10W LED 20W LED 50W LED	10 60 219	7W LED 16W LED 40W LED	7 48 175	800 lumen light bulb: 1,000 hrs/year 4 foot tube: 3,000 hrs/year Poletop street light: 4,380hrs/year	
Cooling		Residential Refrigerators	471		263		131		2-door refrigerator freezer of average size 270 liters	
Coo		Room Air Conditioners	1,288	1,288 866 632			A mix of 3.5 kW and 7 kW split units with a weighted-average cooling capacity of 4.6 kW			
Equipment		Industrial Electric Motors (IEC level)	IEO		IE2		IE3		3-phase induction motors used in the industrial sector	
		Distribution Transformers (Model regulation level)	See no		Level 1		Level 2		Three-phase and single-phase liquid- filled and three-phase dry-type powe distribution transformers	

Distribution transformers Note: it is assumed that distribution transformers have losses in line with those assumed in the CENELEC harmonization research for the development of the EU standards.

METHODOLOGY

QIZ

The analysis uses the UNEP-U4E's Country Savings Assessment Models to estimate the impacts of implementing policies that improve the energy efficiency of each product analysed. The savings potential in each scenario assumes Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) are introduced in 2020 at two different levels of ambition (minimum and high) as shown above.

ASSUMPTIONS AND DATA SOURCES

Market size is based on data from industry partners, the UN COMTRADE database and market penetration forecasts generated by U4E Country Savings Assessment Models using data on population, climate, income and other macroeconomic indicators as detailed below.

Population (2019 and future forecasts) comes from the UN Population Division.

- GDP per capita data (2018) comes from the World Bank with future growth forecasts derived from the IPCC's SSP3 scenario.
- Cooling Degree Days are based on average monthly temperatures from weatherbase.com, degreedays.net or given by wunderground.com.

Current total electricity consumption comes from the World Bank and the US Energy Information Administration (EIA) with future forecasts derived from the International Energy Agency's (IEA) World Energy Outlook 2018.

- Residential electricity tariffs are based on IEA data.
- Transmission and distribution loss factor is a regional average calculated from electricity production and consumption data published by the IEA.
- Electrification levels come from the IEA's Word Energy Outlook 2018 and the World Bank.
- CO2 emission factors come from the IEA and the Institute of Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) and are assumed constant in future years.
- Product typical characteristics are based on analysis from the UNEP-U4E Model Regulation Guidelines and other data from UNEP-U4E industry partners and technical experts including the US Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL), the International Copper Association (ICA) and GIZ.
- The approach of calculating the potential direct emissions saving of refrigerators and air conditioners is based on expert input from GIZ and LBNL.
- Additional to the above sources, a questionnaire was used to gather data from country officials.
- In a small number of instances, additional data was obtained from internet research or by using proxy data from similar markets.

Further details of the modelling approach and assumptions are available on the U4E website. For more information contact: U4E@un.org



cooling initiative







green[₩]